

Native peoples through notable acts of public service, including—

(1) Kaahumanu, who was the first Native Hawaiian woman to serve as regent of the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(2) Polly Cooper, of the Oneida Indian Nation, who—

(A) walked from central New York to Valley Forge as part of a relief mission to provide food for the Army led by General George Washington during the American Revolutionary War; and

(B) was recognized for her courage and generosity by Martha Washington;

Whereas the United States should continue to invest in the future of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women to address the barriers those women face, including—

(1) access to justice;

(2) access to health care; and

(3) opportunities for educational and economic advancement; and

Whereas American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women are the life givers, the culture bearers, and the caretakers of Native peoples who have made precious contributions, enriching the lives of all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates and honors the successes of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women and the contributions those women have made and continue to make to the United States; and

(2) recognizes the importance of providing for the safety, and upholding the interests of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian women.

SENATE RESOLUTION 149—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEEK OF APRIL 2023 AS “NATIONAL ASBESTOS AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 149

Whereas dangerous asbestos fibers are invisible and cannot be smelled or tasted;

Whereas the inhalation of airborne asbestos fibers can cause significant damage;

Whereas asbestos fibers can cause cancer, such as mesothelioma, asbestosis, and other health problems;

Whereas symptoms of asbestos-related diseases can take between 10 and 50 years to present themselves;

Whereas the projected life expectancy for an individual diagnosed with mesothelioma is between 6 and 24 months;

Whereas little is known about late-stage treatment of asbestos-related diseases, and there is no cure for those diseases;

Whereas early detection of asbestos-related diseases might give some patients increased treatment options and might improve the prognoses of those patients;

Whereas, although the consumption of asbestos within the United States has been substantially reduced, the United States continues to consume tons of the fibrous mineral each year for use in certain products;

Whereas thousands of people in the United States have died from asbestos-related diseases, and thousands more die every year from those diseases;

Whereas, although individuals continue to be exposed to asbestos, safety measures re-

lating to, and the prevention of, asbestos exposure have significantly reduced the incidence of asbestos-related diseases and can further reduce the incidence of those diseases;

Whereas thousands of workers in the United States face significant asbestos exposure, which has been a cause of occupational cancer;

Whereas a significant percentage of all victims of asbestos-related diseases were exposed to asbestos on naval ships and in shipyards;

Whereas asbestos was used in the construction of a significant number of office buildings and public facilities built before 1975;

Whereas people in the small community of Libby, Montana, suffer from asbestos-related diseases, including mesothelioma, at a significantly higher rate than people in the United States as a whole; and

Whereas the designation of a “National Asbestos Awareness Week” will raise public awareness about the prevalence of asbestos-related diseases and the dangers of asbestos exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first week of April 2023 as “National Asbestos Awareness Week”;;

(2) urges the Surgeon General to warn and educate people about the public health issue of asbestos exposure, which may be hazardous to their health; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Office of the Surgeon General.

SENATE RESOLUTION 150—HONORING THE MEMORIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE SENSELESS ATTACK AT THE COVENANT SCHOOL ON MARCH 27, 2023

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 150

Whereas, on March 27, 2023, a mass shooting that claimed the lives of 6 teachers and students took place at the Covenant School in Nashville, Tennessee;

Whereas these victims included 9-year-old students, Evelyn Dieckhaus, William Kinney, and Hallie Scruggs, head of the school Dr. Katherine Koonce, custodian Mike Hill, and substitute teacher Cynthia Peak;

Whereas the people of Tennessee and the United States continue to pray for the individuals who were affected by this unspeakable evil;

Whereas the Nashville community has shown strength, compassion, and unity;

Whereas officers of the Nashville Police Department and other first responders demonstrated incredible bravery preventing the loss of additional life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the memories of the victims of the senseless and cowardly attack at the Covenant School on March 27, 2023, and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to the families, loved ones, friends, and church family of the victims;

(2) recognizes the strength and resilience of the Covenant School community, the City of Nashville, and the State of Tennessee;

(3) expresses deep gratitude to the first responders, including police officers, emergency medical personnel, fire department officials, and local, State, and Federal agents and officers, including Nashville Police Chief John Drake, whose incredible bravery prevented the loss of additional life; and

(4) applauds the heroism displayed by the officers, including officers Rex Engelbert and

Michael Collazo, who willingly ran toward danger, putting their lives on the line to save others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 151—RECOGNIZING MARCH 31, 2023, AS “CESAR CHAVEZ DAY” IN HONOR OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BENNET, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 151

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas, at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farmworkers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full time as a farmworker to help support his family;

Whereas, at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas, in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas, as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farmworkers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas, in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas, in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 36 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farmworkers in the United States;

Whereas, under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farmworkers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas the efforts of the United Farm Workers of America brought about the enactment of the landmark California Agricultural Labor Relations Act in 1975, which sought justice and guaranteed certain protections for farmworkers;

Whereas, through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to the organized farmworkers and became an inspiration to, and a resource for, individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all inhabitants of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 individuals attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas, since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez on March 31st of each year;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of César Estrada Chávez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas, during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize;

Whereas, on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas President Barack Obama first proclaimed March 31, 2010, to be “César Chávez Day” and asked all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez;

Whereas, on May 5, 2012, the Navy christened and launched the dry cargo ship the USNS Cesar Chavez, in honor of César Estrada Chávez, who served in the Navy during World War II, and his role as a prominent civil rights activist;

Whereas, on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a César Estrada Chávez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. most recently honored the life and service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2022, to be “César Chávez Day” and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his

great rallying cry: “¡Sí, se puede!”, which is Spanish for “Yes, we can!”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 152—DESIGNATING APRIL 2023 AS “NATIONAL NATIVE PLANT MONTH”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 152

Whereas native plants are indigenous species that have evolved and occur naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, and habitat; Whereas there are more than 17,000 native plant species in the United States, which include trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and wildflowers;

Whereas native plants help prevent flooding, drought, and erosion and can help restore damaged ecosystems;

Whereas native plants provide shelter as well as nectar, pollen, and seeds that serve as food for native butterflies, insects, birds, and other wildlife in ways that non-native plants cannot;

Whereas more than 200 of the native plant species in the United States are estimated to have been lost since the early 19th century;

Whereas habitat loss and degradation, extreme weather events, and invasive species have contributed to the decline of native plants in the United States; and

Whereas native plants are essential components of resilient ecosystems and the natural heritage of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2023 as “National Native Plant Month”; and

(2) recognizes the benefits of native plants to the environment and economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 153—RECOGNIZING THE ROLES AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CARE WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 2023 AS “CARE WORKER RECOGNITION MONTH”

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 153

Whereas there is a growing need on the part of families for care, from childcare to support for older adults and individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities;

Whereas childcare workers provide the essential service of taking care of a child’s basic needs while fostering a child’s early emotional, social, and intellectual development;

Whereas direct care workers allow older adults, individuals with disabilities, and children with complex medical needs to remain in their homes and communities and live healthy, independent, and dignified lives by providing support with critical daily tasks, such as eating, dressing, and personal hygiene;

Whereas investment in care workers is vital to labor force participation and a strong economy;

Whereas care workers give family caregivers the assurance that their homes are being looked after and that their children, parents, and loved ones are in the hands of professionals;

Whereas care work is an industry that particularly benefits women, who account for the majority of the care workforce, and that allows other women to participate in the labor force;

Whereas access to childcare and home and community-based care helps families boost their economic stability by working increased hours, taking fewer days off, and pursuing opportunities to advance their education and careers;

Whereas, when families are forced out of the labor market due to caregiving responsibilities, they will experience diminished income, access to benefits, and retirement savings over their lifetimes;

Whereas children who receive high-quality childcare are healthier, more likely to graduate from college, and more likely to have higher incomes;

Whereas substandard wages and poor working conditions continue to fuel shortages and turnover in the care industry;

Whereas the median annual earnings for full-time childcare workers and home care workers is less than \$30,000, and, as a result, nearly 1 in 6 home care workers lives in poverty, and 1 in 3 childcare workers is experiencing food insecurity;

Whereas COVID-19 both heightened the existing challenges for, and placed new stress on, care workers, leading to burnout and exhaustion;

Whereas the demand for home and community-based care services is growing, because the population of adults who are 65 and older will nearly double by 2050, and 10,000 individuals are aging into retirement per day;

Whereas 88 percent of aging adults prefer to receive long-term supports and services in home and community-based settings;

Whereas, across the United States, approximately 656,000 aging individuals and individuals with disabilities are on waiting lists to access home and community-based services through Medicaid;

Whereas home care jobs are the jobs of the future, because the home care workforce is projected to add more new jobs than any other single occupation in the United States and will add more than 1,000,000 new jobs from 2020 to 2030;

Whereas care jobs are the jobs of the future, because these jobs cannot be automated or outsourced;

Whereas turnover and shortages in the care workforce are costly to the economy, because they lead to higher costs for taxpayer-supported programs and industry employers that need to keep hiring and training new workers;

Whereas large-scale labor force exits and work disruptions due to childcare needs annually cost the economy an estimated \$122,000,000,000 in lost income, productivity, and tax revenue;

Whereas investing in care infrastructure will lead to fewer staffing shortages and higher productivity, while ensuring a more robust and stable pipeline of workers from which businesses can recruit; and

Whereas investing in direct care infrastructure specifically will result in savings, because it costs \$26,000 per individual per year to receive care in a home in contrast to \$90,000 per individual per year in a congregate setting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—